Mr. Atkies of Tennessee begged the Convention for God's sake to harmonize. He thought Douglas stood ih the way of peace and success, and that the party was on fire and in danger of being utterly consumed.

The Convention will now come to the vote the proposition-based on the motion of Mr. Howard-to admit the seceding delegates.

It now appears as it to-morrow will be wasted on the subject, and the Convention will be lucky if it

A mass meeting is being held to-night in Monu ment Square. Messra. Douglas and Soulé are announced to be smoog the speakers.

From Another Correspondent.
BALTIMORE, Monday, June 18, 1860. The proceedings of the Convention up to the hour of recess were characterized by an antagonism of feelings between the rival forces existing in it well calculated to preclude the hope of a harmonious result. But two votes of Delaware were represented. The other, that of Messrs. Whiteley and Bayard, seceders, was not present. Two delegates claiming the seats of these gentlemen, under a recent election, were outside clamoring for tickets of adssion; but the Sergeant-at-Arms, to whom the tickets were confided, did not give them up. Mr. Saulsbury, inquiring as to the source whence the delegates were to derive their tickets, significant only in connection with this question, was ingeniously answered by President Cushing so as to avoid any expression upon the issue between the rivals for the vacant seats. It is understood that Messrs. Bayard and Whiteley will not claim admison, but will await the definitive action of the Con vention recognizing their rights.

Mr. Cushing's clear expression of the reasons why he did not issue tickets to Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, and Florida, was generally regarded as satisfactory, though the national delegations from Alabama and Georgia are tot pleased that they were not admitted as spectators on the

Arkansas was the only State where there is contest, that was called in the roll. This arose from the fact that the contestants did not arrive from Washington until after the me-ting. The one vote of the State which remained at Charleston was the only one called. The uproarious applause with which that portion of Mr. Sandford E. Church's resolution binding every one who accepted a sent in the Convention to support the nominee, was greeted by the galleries, exhibited the strength of the outside Douglas pressure, and seemed not a little to exasperate the Southern

Mr. Avery of North Carolina sent a chain shot into this proposition by his denunciation of it as an introduction of a test oath into the Democratic party. This proposition of Mr. Church is the rock upon which the Convention may split. Southern abers will not stand it. The disposition of the Douglas men to force it through under the previous question was only averted by the significant and soleum manner in which Mr. Russell of Virginia enunciated the feelings of his State upon the refusal of her request that the previous question be withdrawn. He said if her silence was constrained, let that silence be regarded as ominous. This declaration had its effect. The previous question was voted down, and the Convention took a

The vote of New-York against the previous ques tion shows her delegates to be conscious of the weight and responsibility upon them. They are wavering, and may yet resist the Douglas influence with which they are shackled, and throw their vote to compose the discordant elements.

The folly of the Southern secession at Charles is exhibited by the weakness, on account of their absence, of the South on all the preliminary

If Mr. Josiah Randall can obtain his requested division of the question, so as to have a separate likely be lost. New-York will determine this important question. The first branch of the resolution will certainly carry.

The question in Minnesota between the Douglas and anti-Douglasites in her delegation, as to the right of the majority to cast the vote of the State. and that of an appointed substitute the vote of his principal, temporarily suspended, shows how exactly each half vote is contended for.

Ex-Gov. Job Matthews, commonly known * Cooplras Treeches," is here for Mr. Douglas. The report that Judge Smalley intended to be

here to issue tickets to the National delegates from the South, is proved to be false by his absence. Mr. Howard of Tennessee will press his cele

brated resolution as soon as he can get a chance. The statement of Mr. Cushing to-day, that the motion to reconsider and lay on the table upon the several branches of the platform, adopted at Charleston, and the motion upon the report as amended, had not been taken, permits a reopening of the entire subject of platform.

Nine o'clock P. M .- The amendment of Mr. Gilmore to Mr. Church's resolution, admitting the delegates from seceding States whose seats were not contested to the Committee on Credentials.

will likely be adopted in the morning. Mr. Church's test will be repudiated. If not,

smash up will take place. The debate this evening was long and excited The greatest moderation was evinced by the Anti-Donglasites, while the Douglasites were bold and

defiant. Ex-Gov. King of Missouri received a terrible raking from an old man named Hunter, from Virginia, in reply to his assault on the seceders. He exhibited the ex-Governor's various tergiversations. and exposed his vote for Rollins, the Republican

eandidate for Governor in the last election. Arkansas was not known to have two delegates present, a fact telegraphed by me last night, until this evening, when one of the centestants presented

himself, and so asserted the claim. Don A. Rust is hese backing up the contesting or Douglas delegations. The cavalier manner is which the communication from the Mississippi del-

egation was received, and its reading not allowed has excited some feeling. The declaring of Lass that he would withdraw if Florida was not admitted, excited the greatest

applause in the Southern benches this evening. General Atkins's (of Tennessee) declaration, this evening, that it was the personal interest in a candidate that prevents harmony, was a home thrust

at the Douglas men, and caused some fluttering. The adjournment of the Convention, before wote on the various propositions, was a move toward harmony, though the absence of represen tatives from the seceding States, on the Committee of Credentials, if the question take that reference will be likely to result in the admission of the antisecreters from Alabama and Georgia, which will erpetrate the discord.

The Kentucky delegation resolved, by a vote of 10 to 2, to vote to-morrow to admit the secodors.

There is a Douglas meeting going on to-night. The movement in favor of Vice-President Breck nridge, in the event of harmony, is assuming a formidable aspect. The Hon. Alfred Gilmore, an open partisan of Mr. Breckinridge, is substituted in the Pennsylvania delegation, in lieu of Mr. Bigler detained at Washington. He declares 20 votes for Mr. Breckinridge in his delegation.

Kentucky, for Guthrie, is the only drawback to this arrangement. As soon as Kentucky agrees to make the South a unit upon Mr. Breekinridge, he will present a vote making him at once the representative of the antagonism to Mr. Douglas, and the fight will be distinctly between the two. private meeting was held last night, at which one nember from all the Southern States, and one from Oh o. Minnesota, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, California, and Oregon were present, where it was announced that, in case of the passage of a test like that in Mr. Church's resolution to-day, one of the delegates from all of those States would withdraw. New-Hampshire and Vermont were represented, and a like assurance was received from them.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 18, 1860. The Democratic National Convention assembled at the Front street Theater at ten o'clock this morning, in The Democratic National Covening assembled as the Front street. The ster as ten o'clook this morning, in pursuance of the resolution at the adjournment at Charleston. The stage was thrown back to the utmost extent and a piatform erected for the President and Vice-Presidents, with a low platform in front for the secretaries and reporters. The parquet was boarded over level with the stage. The lower boxes were reserved for ladies and the two upper tiers for the general public. Admission being only gained by tickets; the theater was not entirely filled at the morning session, but presented a handsome appearance.

The usual bareness of the sides and roof of the stage was concealed by a liberal drapery of flags. The stage and parquet in front of the platform are reserved for the delegates, and are well filled, but some places are vacant, the President having decided not to pass upon the right of the new delegates to seats, and not having issued tickets to those States unrepresented at the adjournment of the Charleston Convention.

At 11 o'clock the President called the Convention to order.

order.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. John A. McCron, an Episcopal Minister at Balti-

On calling the Convention to order, Mr. Cushin stated the hour of adjournment had passed, but as he understood a misunderstanding had occurred as to the hour of meeting, some supposing the adjournment to have been till 12 o'clock, he would direct the roll of States to be called, in order to ascertain if all were

titled to seats were found present except a portion of the delegates from Connecticut and Delaware. Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware stated that some of the delegates from that State were present, but had not tickets of admission delivered to them, and were wait-

ing outside for admission.

The Chair stated that tickets had been delivered the Sergeant-at-Arms to hand to the Charmen of the delegations. He supposed that was done in every instance, since all the delegations were represented on the floor who had been represented at Charleston at the time of the adjournment.

Mr. Saulsbury moved that all the members of the Charleston Convention by admitted to the floor by the

President.
The President—The Convention has not been reg

The President—The Convention has not been regularly called to order, and no motion is yet in order.

Mr. Remington of Delaware said the motion of his colleague was not properly understood. He desired only the admission of those delegates who were present at the adjournment of the Charleston Convention.

Mr. McCook of Ohio asked if the Chairman of the delegation had arrived at the number of tickets to which be was entitled?

Mr. Saulsbury said a majority of the Delaware delegation had remained in the Charleston Convention, and resolved to stay there so long, and intended to remain as long as honor and good faith controlled the action of the Convention. [Applause.] He said he had no sympathy with the quarrels of the delegation, but he desired to know where his colleagues were to apply for admission. He had only arrived in town early this morning, and found difficulty in raising any information.

The Unair said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Permit me, in
the first place, to congratulate you upon your being reusermbled here for the discharge of your important
duties, in the interest of the Democratic party of the
United States. And I beg leave, in the second place,
to communicate to the Convention the state of the
various branches of its business as they now come up
for consideration before you. Prior to the adjournment of the Convention, two principal subjects of action were before it—one, the adoption of the doctrinal resolutions constituting the platform of
the Convention; the other voting upon the question of the nomination of a candidate for the the Convention; the other voting upon the question of the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. In the course of the discussion of the question of a platform, the Convention adopted a note, the effect of which was to amend the report of the majority of the Committee on Platform by substituting the report of the minority of that Committee; and after the adoption of that motion, and the substitution of the minority for the majority report, a division was called for upon the several resolutions constituting that platform, being five in number. The first, third, fourth and fifth of those resolutions were adopted by the Convention, and the second was refeccted. After the vote on the adoption of the first and third and fourth and fifth of those resolutions, a motion was made in each case to reconsider the rate of the vote, and to lay that motion on reconsideration on the table. Aut neither of these motions to reconsider or to lay on the table was put, the putting of these motions having been prevented by the intervention of questions of privilege and the ultimate vote competent in such a case, to wit, on the adoption of the report of the majority, as amended by the report of the minority and the ultimate question had not been acted upon by the Convention; so that at the time when the Convention adjourned, there remained pending before it these motions, to wit: to reconsider, to adopt the resolutions constituting the platform, and the ulterior question of adopting the majority as amended by the substitution of the minority report. Those questions, and those only, as the Chair understood the motions before the Convention, were not acted upon prior to the adjournment. After the disposition of the intervening question of privilege, a motion was made by Mr. McCook of Ohio to proceed to vote for candidates for President and Vice-President. Upon that motion the Convention instructing the Chair to make no declaration of a nomination except upon a vote equivalent to two-thirds in the Electoral College of the United St

with a provision concerning the filling of vacancies embraced in the same resolution, which resolution the Secretary will please to read.

The Secretary read the resolution as follows:

Reselved, That when this Convention adjourns to-day, it adjourns to reassemble at Baltimore, Maryland, on Menday, the lith day of June, and that it be respectfully recommended to the Bennecratic party of the several States to take provision for supplying all vacancies in their respective delegations to this Convention when it shall reassemble.

The President—The Convention will thus perceive that tee order adopted by it provided, among other things, that it is respectfully recommended to the Democratic party of the several States to make provision for supplying all vacancies in their respective delegations to this Convention when it shall reassemble. What construction is to be put upon this order, is a question not for the Chair to determine or to suggest to the Convention, but for the Convention itself to determine. However that may be, in the preparatory arrangement for the present assembling of this Convention, there were addressed to the Chair the credentials of members elected, or purporting to be elected, affirming, affirmed, and confirmed by the original Convention, and accredited to this Convention. In three of these cases, or perhaps four, the credentials were authentic and complete, presenting no question of contravening delegates. In four others, to wit: the States of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Delaware, there were contesting applications, the Chair was called to determine whether it possessed any power to determine the prima facie membership of this Convention. That question was presented in its most absolute and complete form in the case of Mississippi, where there was no contest, either through irregularity of form or competing delegations, and arkamens—in those four States there was no contest, either through irregularity of form or competing delegations, and arkamens—in those four States there being an

fied himself that be had this power, but upon examining the source of bis power to wit, the rules of the House of Representatives, he was unable to discern that he had any authority, even prims facie, to scratinize and canvaes the credentials, although they were such as upon their face were free from contest or controversy, either of form or substance, and therefore he deemed it his duty to reserve the determination of that question to be submitted to the Convention, and in due time the Chair will present that question as one of privilege to this body, and now gentleman, having thus presented to you the exast state of the question pending or involved in the action of the Convention when it adjourned, the Chair bags leave to add only a single observation of a more general nature. We assemble here now, at a time when the enemies of the Democratic party—when, let me say, the enemies of the Constitution of the United States are in the field] applause], with their selected leaders, with their banners displayed, advancing to combat with the Constitution, interests, and party of the United States, and upon you. Gentlemen, upon your devotion to the Constitution, upon your solicitude to maintain the interests, the honor and the integrity of the Democratic party, as the guardian of the Constitution, upon you, gentlemen, it depends whether the issue of that combat is to be victory or defeat for the Constitution of the United States. [Renewed applause.] It does not bebome the Chair to discuss any of the questions or elements of the questions. It may be permitted, however, to exhort you in the spirit of our common respect for the Constitution, in the sense of our common devotion to the interest and honor of the committy, of party interest, in the faith of our common respect for the Constitution, in the sense of our common devotion to the interest and honor of the committy, of party interest, in the faith of our common respect for the Constitution, in the sense of our common devotion to the interest and honor of the country,

lution:

Resolved That the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to issue tickets of admission to the Convention—to all dangestes of the Convention as originally constituted at Charleston. [Appleans and hisses from the Convention.]

The following amendment was then offered by Mr.

good faith to abide by the action of this Convention, and support its neminations.

The President said the difficulty appeared to be simply in the fact that the delegation had not arrived until late to-day, and were ignorant of the fact that notice had been given yesterday where the Chairmen of the delegation were to receive tickets of admission. All entitled to seats would be supplied with tickets.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Howard of Tennessee, desired to offer a resolution which would settle the question as to all the seats in the Convention.

Mr. Ladlow of New-York raised the point of order that the Convention had not yet been regularly convened.

The President decided the point well taken. When The President decided the point well taken. When it was ascertained what delegations were present, the Convention would be formally convened, and the motion would then be sustained.

The roll call being completed, and the absent delegates having appeared and taken their seats, the Convention was formally called to order, and the opening

vention was formally called to order, and the opening prayer delivered.

Mr. Cavanagh, of Minnesota, moved to lay the resolution on the table. [Applause.]

After a long debate on the point of order, the amendment of Mr. Church was entertained, and the previous question demanded.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, who rose to make

an amendment, was called to order, the previous question having been demanded. He then called for a

question having been demanded. He then called for a division on the question.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, raised the point of order that no division could be called until the question on a second to the previous question had been put. The President decided that this was so.

Mr. Howlett, of Tennessee, raised the point that no committee, that on credentials excepted, had been raised to decide on the regularity of the original delegates, and that was now defunct.

The President said that was a question of fact, not of order. If the Committee was defunct, it could be revived by such a motion as that now before the house.

Mr. Russell (Va.) begged the gentleman from New-York to withdraw his resolution, or the latter portion of it at all events, if he desired the harmony of the Convention.

Mr. Montgomery (Pa.) called Mr. Russell to order the previous question being pending.

Mr. Russell—Then, if Virginia is constrained to silence, that silence may be ominous.

A long discussion ensued on various points or order,

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) moved to adjourn until

o'clock.

The motion to adjourn was lost, 73½ to 178½.

On the vote being taken, a long discussion arose or a question between the Minnesota delegates as to the right of a substitute to cast a vote.

Mr. Howard of Tennessee, on a question of privilege desired to present to the Chair a communication from a State represented now on this floor—the State of Missission.

sissippi.
Cries of "No," "No," "Not in order."
The President—The communication can ceived by unanimous consent.

Mr. Cavanagh—I object.

The question was then taken on the seconding of the motion for the previous question on the amendment of Mr. Church of New-York to the motion of Mr. Howard

of Tennessee.

The Convention refused to second the previous question, by Yeas 1071 to Nays 1401, New-York casting 35

votes no.

Mr. Gilmor of Pennsylvania moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Church, instructing the President to admit the delegations, where there were no contestants, from the States of Texas, Florida, and Mississippi.

Mr. Randall moved to adjourn till 10 o'clock to mor-

ow. Lost.
A motion to take a recess until 5 was adopted.

A motion to take a recess until 5 was adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The theater was tolerably well filled when the Convention reassembled at 5 o clock.

The question pending was the amendment of Mr. Gilmor of Pennsylvania to the amendment offered by Mr. Church of New-York.

The President announced that the credentials had been placed in his hands by delegates from Delaware, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, together with a letter from the Mississippi delegates, presented by Mr. Howard of Tennersee, and a communication from Mr. Chaffee, claiming a seat from the State of Massachusetts. He deemed it proper to inform the Convention of the reception of these documents.

The several propositions before the Convention were then read by E. C. Perrin of Brooklyn, the Reading Secretary of the Convention.

The several propositions before the Convention were then rend by E. C. Perrin of Brooklyn, the Reading Secretary of the Convention.

Mr. Gilmor of Pennsylvania perfected his amendment, by making it read as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be authorized to issue tickets to the delegates to this Convention from Texas, Mississippi, Arhanaa, and Florida, in which there are no contesting delegations; and that in those States, to wit: Delaware. Georgia, Alabama, and Louisians, where there are contesting delegations, a Committee on Credentials shall be appointed by the reveral delegation to report upon said States.

Mr. Clark of Missouri asked consent to modify the last amendment.

last amendment.

Mr. Richardson of Illinois raised a point of order, that, after propositions were placed before the Convention, they could not be altered.

Mr. Clark asked that his proposition might be read

for information.

Mr. Samuels of Iowa objected to the reading of any new proposition. He did not wish to embarrass the question by multiplying the propositions out of order.

Mr. Clark—I ask the gentleman from Iowa to consent, as a Democrat, to the reading of my proposition.

Mr. Samuels—And as a Democrat I must persist in

my objection.

Mr. Clark—Then I state that there are contending delegates from Arkansas. I know nothing of the fact myself, but I am so informed by a gentleman whose word is entitled to respect all over the Union—Mr. Rust, cf Arkansas. [Applause.]

Mr. Sturman, of Arkansas, stated that Mr. Rust was not a delegate, and did not claim to be.

Mr. Clark—I did not say that he was, but that his additional interesting the content of the content

Mr. Clark—I did not say that he was, but that his word is entitled to respect.

A gentleman from Arkansas, not a delegate, made an attempt to speak, but was not permitted to do so.

Mr. Merrick. of Illinois, raised the point of order that the amendment of Mr. Gilmor could not be modified in the manner proposed by him, as he had not the floor to make the proposed modification.

The President ruled the point of order well taken, saying that Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, had the floor at the adjournment, and that, unless he yielded it to his colleague (Gilmor) for the proposed modification, the latter could not make the alteration be desired.

Mr. Clark again asked that his proposition might be read for information.

Mr. Samuels—For the purpose of information withdraw my objection, but only that it may be read

for information.

The proposition of Mr. Clrrk was then read, as follows: Resolved, That the citizens of the several States of the Union have an equal right to actile and remain in the Territories of the United States, and to hold thereis a required by a medical city.

party. [Arplane and some hisses]
Mr. Cochrane of N. Y. inquired if that proposition
was now before the Convention.
The President said the resolution was read for information only, and would not now be in order.
Mr. Randall of Pa, withdrew from the floor in order
to allow Mr. Gilmor to modify his amendment in the
manner proposed.
Mr. Randall then took the floor and argued in favor
of the amendment proposed by Mr. Gilmer, and against
the amendment proposed by Mr. Gilmer, and against
the amendment of Mr. Church. He denied the right of
the Convention, which was simply a delegated body,
to impose any conditions at all upon seven seceding
States. [Applause and hisses.] He also denied the policy
of making such terms with the seceding States, for they
would not accept an entrance into the Convention on
such terms. The party was to fight a battle at the
polis, in which it would be necessary to unite all sections against the opposing party. [Applause and hisses
rom the gallery.]
Mr. Hoge of Virginia demanded to know whether
delegates were to sit here and submit to the insults of
hisses from the galleries, when sentiments favorable to
their friends of the South, and in which they themselves coincided, were expressed by a gentleman of
such respectability as Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania?
If this outside pressure was to be brought up to crush
out fairness of discussion, Virginia had better know it
at once, and retire from a field in which she was prevented from defending her rights. [Loud applanse.]
The President announced that if the galleries gave
utterance to such signs of disapprobation they would
be cleared.

Mr. Samuels of Iowa, while auxious to preserve
to every man the right to be heard uninterruptedly,

Mr. Samuels of Iowa, while auxious to preserve to every man the right to be heard uninterruptedly, could not but say that manifestations of applause were calculated to draw forth manifestations of disapprobation. Both should be checked, or both allowed.

Mr. Randall said that if any serpent-like hisses had been uttered, he had not heard them. He then proceeded to enlarge upon the rights of the seceding delegations, and urged conciliation and harmony in the action of the Convention. He concluded with an elocuent appeal to the party to unite against the common uent appeal to the party to unite against the commo

Mr. Richardson of Illinois was opposed to the Mr. Richardson of Illinois was opposed to the reso-bution of the gentleman from Pennsylvanin (Rundull), because it sought to let into the Couvention delegates from Florida, who were not delegated to this Couven-tion at all. Their constituents had refused to send them here to seek seats, and although a gentleman from Florida had informed him that the delegation would take seats in the Convention if the olive branch was extended to them, yet he for one was not willing to sit beside gentlemen who represented no constituency, and were known by nothing that is done by the Contake sests in the Convention if the olive branch was sextended to them, yet he for one was not willing to sit beside gentlemen who represented no constituency, and were bound by nothing that is done by the Convention, while he, himself, was bound by everything. He was further opposed to the amendment, because it proposed to admit the delegates from Arkanas, when a contesting delegation was announced to be here from that State. Was the Convention by this resolution to prejudge this case? Mississippi came here accredited, and without opposition, and she was placed in the same list with these other States. When a contest arises it should be investigated by a Committee.

A Voice—Why was it not so done at Charleston?

Mr. Richardsou—Because at Charleston, when action was taken, there was no regular organization of the Convention. Now it was different, and he was in favor of an investigation into the facts wherever there was a contest. (A voice—So am I). The proposed investigation could not consume much time, and he repeated that it should be made in justice to all parties. He should not be drawn into the notice of any issues not directly pertaining to the question immediately before them.

Mr. Cochranc of New-York, said this question was

A.re them.

Mr. Cochrane, of New-York, said this question was

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delegates, it was of far

Are them.

Mr. Cochrane, of New-York, said this question was not one of admission of new delegates, it was of far graver import. A portion of the seats on this floor were vacant, and the question arises, Was there justification, or if not justification was there excuse for the secession that had left a portion of the seats here unoccupied? However this might be decided, he deemed it well for the Convention to seek to call back their erring brothers. He was not favorable to either of the resolutions as they stood. He was unwilling to place any obligation on the returning delegates that could call a blush to their cheeks or cause a pain to their hearts. But it should be remembered that such terms were placed upon the delegates from New-York upon a former occasion, and there might be some excuse for its now being offered by New-York; yet he could assure the Convention that New-York would always be found as she hitherto had been found, on the side of liberality and justice.

Mr. Russell of Virginia said he had felt anxious to address the Convention. He felt less anxious now, because the vote taken at the morning season gave promise of a desire on the part of the majority to secure harmony of action, that could not fail to lead to a happy union on principles and on candidates; but as a proposition had been made to impose these terms, he might say a few words on the question. Virginia was here emphatically as she had been at Charleston, to harmonize the action of the Democracy. She had seen a rule adopted empowering votes to be cast in a manner which she considered unfair to the delegations. She had seen a platform voted down which her people desired, and one adopted to which they were decidedly opposed. While eight States of the South had gone out of the Convention, she had remained present. Could she give any better proof of her devotion to the Democracy of the South. If troe to the North, should she not also be true to the sunny South, united as she was with her sister Southern States. She meant to see fair play b If tree to the North, should she not also be true to the sunny South, united as she was with her sister Southern States. She meant to see fair play between the Democracy both of the North and the South. What was fair play in the opinion of Virginia? It was that all the delegations accredited to Chatleston should be admitted to this floor. But he did not desire to press this upon the Convention. At least the delegations not contested at all should be admitted at once, without any delay, and the contested delegations should then be referred to a Committee. He called the attention of the gentleman from Illinois, who had made the objection to the admission of the delegates whose seats were uncontested, to the fact that at Charleston the Illinois delegates themselves were admitted, although their seats were contested by other delegates. He was in favor of admitting all uncontested delegations at once, and then of referring the contested delegations at once, and then of referring the contested delegations at once, and then of referring the contested delegations at once, and then of referring the contested delegations at once, and then of referring the contested delegations at once, and then of referring the contested delegations of honor, to be bound by all such pledges as honor placed upon us. [Applause.]

Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania regretted that the previous question had not been insisted upon when list moved, and the time of the Convention saved. As the discussion had arisen, however, he desired to say that the pledge now required was a proper one. [Applause.] His colleague had stated that no man could be bound by any such resolution. He told his colleague that every man who was a Democrat and a man of honor was bound by the action of the Convention. If he refused to be so bound, he was no Democrat. (Applause.) If his colleague from Pennsylvania refused to be so bound, why the sooner he left the party the better for it. (Loud applause.) He was for one unwilling to allow these delegates to return to this hall,

nail, in order to enable them to secode in a different form. (Loud applause).

Mr. Johnson of Maryland hoped, for the credit of the State of Maryland, and especially of the city of Baltimore, that these demonstrations of applause from the gallery should no longer disgrace the city. He moved to clear the galleries.

callery should no longer disgrace the city. He moved to clear the galleries.

Cries of "No," "No."

Mr. Gittings of Maryland said, when the applause had been given to those who had spoken on the other side, his colleague had been very willing to let it proceed. Now it was called out by the manly sentiments of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, it was very offensive in his ears. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Montgomery said that he was accustomed to this thing. He had heard the hisses of a mob in Charleston when one man from the State of South Carolina dared to remain in the Convention and speak his sentiments. He had heard a storm of hisses come down from the gallery upon, while thundrs of applause rolled forth at the disunion sentiments of another delegate.

The President said that at Charleston, in the instance alluded to, a motion had been made to clear the galleries, and it had not been done because the gentleman himself, who was hissed, had requested it might not be done.

Mr. Montgomery—Well. I request it may be done.

done.
Mr. Montgomery-Well, I request it may be done now. [Laughter and applause.]

After some further debate, Mr. Montgomery tipued his remarks. The men who now asked to

After some further decate, Mr. Mongonery continued his remarks. The men who now asked to return to their seats in this Convention had not only withdrawn in Charleston, but had sat in an opposition Convension. They had met at Richmond in a hostile Convention, and they hold that Convention now in terrorum over the heads of this body, and threaten to return there if this Convention does not act as they desire. He appealed to the principle and to the manhood of the Convention to say whether they have the right to admit the seceders here when they had called upon the States to meet and fill, the vacancies. He had heard much said about the evils of disunion. He was not only opposed to disunion, but also te those who favor disunion and preach disunion. He was opposed to accession from the Union, and from the Convention as well. When he heard men declare themselves opposed to the principles of the party, he thought it very necessary to require a pledge from them to abide by the action of the Convention. Such a pledge had a precedent in the Conventions of the party. It had been imposed on certain delegate, at the

the case.

Mr. Ewing of Texnessee desired to know what Convention he meant. Have they no enemy in front? Have they any States to spare? Any States to give up to the enemy? If so, he cidn't know of it. He thought they were presed by an advancing enemy, constantly growing more formidable, nutil they are now almost resistless, and yet we hear sentiments calculated to excite feelings of animosity on both sides, and to widen the breach. He desired carneally to see the Democracy presenting a united front, and fighting, not their own friends, but the Republican party. He would therefore use no words of bitterness. It had been said that there were no contesting delegations from Missouri, Florida, and Arkaress. Nothing official was known of any contest.

Mr. Chriborne of Missouri stated that there was a contest in that State, and that information of the fact had been sent to the President of the Convention.

Mr. Ewing resemed. He did not desire to pause and inquire what were the facts with regard to Arkanesas, but if there is any real contest to strike that State out and then admit Florida, Mississippi, and Texas. There was no contest in those States are wanted, and while they are left out, Those States are wanted, and while they are interested are being acted on. Why should Mr. Ewing of Tennessee desired to know what Con

they should be left out. Those States are wanted, and while they are left out questions of moment in which they are interested are being acted on. Why should they be harshly spoken of, and driven further and further away? The gentleman from Pennsylvania spoke of these seceding delegations as though they were traitors, but he would say that the South does not so regard them. The South believes that if the majority of the North adopt principles that the Southern States cannot with honor indorse, it is competert and honorable for those States to withdraw and say to the Convention, "Select your candidates and we will see what we can do."

He was not in favor of secession, and had earnestly do."

He was not in favor of secession, and had earnestly protested against it, and exhorted the Southern States not to secede. His constituents would not now justify him in such action. As a life-long Democrat, he believed that the safety of the lives and property of the South depended upon the preservation of the National Democratic party. He concluded by exhorting the Convention to strike out the State of Arkansas, and admit at least all the States whose seats are uncontested at once.

The President begged permission, in response to the request of Mr. Clathorne of Missouri, to read a paper in relation to the Arkansas delegation.

The paper was not that sent up by Mr. Rust, which, on inquiry, it appeared had not been received by the Chair. The President also gave notice of the offer of the Washington Railroad Company to run a special train to the Capitol at 10 o'clock to-night, if some 60 of the delegates desired to go. [Laughter.]

Mr. Loring of Massachusetts rose for the first time in the Convention, having been prevented from attending at Charleston by a severe domestic affliction. He was surprised to hear any allusion made hostile to the so-called seceding delegation, and to find opposition to the admission of ertain States to the Democratic Con-

was surprised to hear any allusion made hostile to the so-called seceding delegation, and to find opposition to the admission of certain States to the Democratic Convention. He found that certain State, standing upon what they believed to be their constitutional rights, had retired from the Convention. He repudiated the idea of their being therefore deprived of the right to return. The Convention should gladly welcome them back. He had heard with suprise, for the first time in a Democratic Convention, talk of sections of the country and the party. He thought such talk and such sentiments were confined to another organization. He denied the right of He thought such talk and such sentiments were confined to another organization. He denied the right of the Convention to impose a pledge on any of the delegates. Would those who proposed it like the doctrine applied to themselves? [Loud cries of "Yes," "Yes," "We would."] Then he would only add, that if the proposition made to-day to exclude Florida, because she had again credited delegates here, was carried out, he would himself withdraw from the Convention and not be seen in it again. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Merrick of Illinois said that the State of Illinois was prenared to shid by the action of the Convention.

he would himself withdraw from the Convention and not be seen in it again. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Merrick of Illinois said that the State of Illinois was prepared to abide by the action of the Convention, and recognized the right that every man should be similarly bound in konor. He could only say to the gentleman from Mussachusetts that if his threat was carried out, there would be but one seceder more. The delegates who seceded at Charleston had withdrawn, because as they say their honors demanded it. He could recognize no right by which they could now claim seats in the Convention. If Mississippi had no contestants they were accredited also to another Convention, and that was not a good commission here. He argued against the right of any delegates owing a double allegiance, and acting with a rival Convention to take seats upon the floor, and act with his Convention in its deliberatious. If the contest must come he was willing it should be met now.

Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, asked the Chair if there was was any document in his hands from the Florida delegates claiming seats in the Convention.

The President—There was handed to the Chair only a newspaper containing the official proceedings of the Florida Convention.

Mr. Samuels—I sak if anything in that Convention shows that any of the delegates from Florida are ascredited to this Convention.

Mr. King of Missouri obtained the floor. He desired to know if these seceding delegates, as was reported in the newspapers, had a roving commission. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Loring) had stated he would himself withdraw from the Convention if its action did not suit him. He (King) was not prepared to say that, but he thought the seceders who owed a double allegiance were not entitled to seats in this Convention, and to go to the Richmond Convention, to play fest-and-loose with this Convention; this, he knew, was the suspicion, and he wished to ascertain if it was true. He argued that under any circumstances, the

of the Committee, and if these reports were true, he did not believe they were entitled to scats at all. There had been since the Charleston Convention no meeting of any State Convention in Texas. Could any one say there had?

the Texas delegation had been indorsed by the people of that State.

Mr. King had asked a question, and could only con-Mr. King had asked a question, and could only consent to be interrupted for an answer, not for irrelevant remarks. He desied that any Convention had been held in Texas, and that the delegates were not accredited to this Convention. He then reviewed the protest of the Texas delegation when they withdrew, and designates it as an insult to the Convention. Mississippi had come duly accredited and without contestants. He was willing to submit her claims to the Committee, but if it was found that her delegates have been accredited to a rival and opposing Convention—that they have been there and organized—that they have not adjourned, but taken a recess only, he would not vote to admit them.

One of the delegates had said that he came here as he went to a camp meeting, because he had a right to

One of the delegates and said that he came here as he went to a camp meeting, because he had a right to do so. He (King) believed that such delegates came here for mischief. There certainly was ground for supposing that they meant to go back to their own adjourned Convention if they could not have their own way here, and to do all in their power to discredit the Convention, and to put up some candidate who has supposing that they meant to go back to their own adjourned Convention if they could not have their own way here, and to do all in their power to discredit the Convention, and to put up some candidate who has not heels and bottom enough to get a Democratic nomination. If these delegates are elected to Richmond with the right to come here for this pourose, so help him God they never would get his vote, although, if the Convention saw fit to admit them he should prepared to treat them as gentlemen. He next reviewed the action of Florida, who had not been accredited here at all, and yet the Covention was asked to close its eyes to this fact, and admit them. He declared that South Carolina had preserved consistency and dignity, for they did not come here at all. She was a Disunionist in Jackson's time, and was a Disunionist now. The Charleston Mercury, which was the organ of the Khett delegation, delares this Convention to be a stumbling-block in the path of a dissolution of the Union. Mr. King then alluded to the orders which had gone forth from Washington, signed by gentlemen who had better have been attending to their duties than directing the seceders to come back, and telling them they would grobably get their platform, and if not, they would gain secede, and then Virginia would go with them.

Yes, Virginia, God bless her! had been told that she too must secede, and her eldest daughter, Kentucky, was to go with her. Then, by the programme, North Carolina and Tennessee, another mother and danghter, were to go forth, and even Missouri, it was said, was to follow. The object and meaning of these Washington orders were simply this: If Douglas must be nominated, we will draw forth these States from the Convention, and so be able to turn round upon him and eavy. "You are a sectional candidate, just like Lincoln."

It was said, too, that the highest legal authority in Washington—be supposed that must be the Attorney claim to regularity and term this Convention bogus. He axborted the Convention to hold on firmly to th

mand the same platform that had been forced upon them four years ago. They wanted nothing but right and so help them God, they would not submit to any thing that was wrong. The North has its rights a well as the South, and mear maintain them as well he continued to argue forcibly in support of the position of the majority of the Convention, and against the admission of any unaccredited delegates or of any delegates who would not pledge themselves to abide by the action of the Convention.

Mr. Hunter of Miscouri was astonished to hear the remarks of his colleague of Miscouri, who fast said he would not give his vote for the solution of the South

what he represented to include the his colleague in recent elections. He charges making was disregarding the wishes of his constituents in his present action.

Mr. King—I deny it.

Mr. Hunter was not a lawyer, and he did not deaire to argue, but only to state a few facts.

Captain Rynders—Go on; a speech from an honest man is better than one from a lawyer. [Lacghter.]

Mr. King had heard with heartien pleasare the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and when he had asked who it was, and heard that it was Judge Loring, his heart beat with pride. [Loud laughter, ard cries of "It's not Judge Loring, he as a doctor.]

Mr. King—Well, his name is Loring, and he is from Massachusetts. He agreed with him that if was property to let in the seceders, and he was glad that they was prepared to come here and acknowledge the error of the reasons. He had lived for sixty years is Missour and had only cast but one vote not Domocratic in his life (laughter), and that one was the vote that turn Thomas H. Benton out of the Sonate.

Mr. Avery of North Carolina desired to insulge no sectional or personal allusions; but he would so to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Montgement that if the speech he had made to-day is an indication of the sentiments of his heart toward one section the country, that he (Avery) would not entertain seas a sentiment to be made President of the United States and the country, that he (Avery) would not entertain seas a sentiment to be made President of the United States the world asy also to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that seecial to drive him from the National Democratic Corticos, when one man had been permit cast the vote of a State rather than that State shave no representation.

He held that the delegates from the Southern delevant right under their original commissions have no representation.

and they wish to overthrow us both on platform as car dickte.

Mr. Atkins of Tenn.—Tennessee has a high regs for her Northern friends. She is a sound Democras State. Her Democracy need no pledges and no test to be seen to be seen to be seen to be seen to car be more for the sake of our Union—for God's sake, harmonis Is there any man here who is willing to sacrifice to Democratic party on the altar of personal ambition. He would consign the most cherished friend he hin the world to oblivion before he would endanger to permanency of the Democratic party to secure his vancement. He feared that there would be no difficult in barmonizing if it were not for devotion to personal interests of some one man. He would God that we had a Jackson among us to bring his mony out of chaos. He concluded by moving the previous question, declaring that it was his purpose when the question was ordered, to move an adjour ment until morning. ment until morning.

Pending the question a motion was made to adjourn Negatived.

Mr. Steward of Maryland demanded a vote by

ollows:

Mr. Howard of Tennessee made an original m lirecting the Sergeant-at-Arms to admit to the Co ion all delegates accredited to the Charleston Co

Mr. Church of New-York moved to amend by rering all claims for admission to the Conven-Committee on Credentials, and to request the port as soon as practicable the names of the

States be referred to a Committee on Credentials, to be selected by each State. The previous question is called on the last amendment, and the call has been seconded. The motion at the meeting to-morrow will be, "Shall the previous question be now put?" The probability is that the previous question will be ordered, and that Mr. Gilmer's motion will be voted down; that a division will be called on the amendment of Mr. Church, and that the first part of it will be adopted, without the provise respecting a piedge.

proviso respecting a pledge.

It looks now as though the vote of New-York would decide in favor of the admission of the Southern delegations generally, where there is no contest, and of both delegations where a contest exists.

The chances still appear to favor the harmonious termination of the Convention, as New-York evidently holds the balance of power, and seems likely to favor some sort of a compromise.

There is public speaking in Monumental square to-

night.

Every effort will be made to effect a compromise

Reported Offer of Brigham Young to Sell Out. 8t. Louis, Monday, June 18, 1860.

The Demokrat learns that Capt. Simpson passed through this city on Saturday, en route for Washington, with dispatches from Utah containing propositions from Brigham Young to sell the Mormon property at Salt Lake to the United States, the Saints to remove to some point on the Pacific coast, either in the British possessions or the United States.

Explosion-Bunker Hill Regatta

Explosion-Bunker Hill Regatta.

Bosron, Monday, Jane 18, 1860.

A steam-boiler of sixty-horse power, connected with the Globe Mills, in Newburyport, exploded this morosing, nearly demoishing the boiler-house, but killing nobody.

At the Bunker Hill Regatta this afternoon the first prize for six and four cared boats was won by the Haidee in fourteen minutes and thirty nine seconds two miles. The Haidee was rowed by the Sophomore crew, and the Thetis, which came in second, by the Harvard crew. The first prize for shell wherring was won by M. S. Smith; time, fifteen minutes and forly-two seconds.

From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Monday, June 18, 1800.

A letter is said to be in the hands of parties here from Mayor Wood of New-York, denouncing the secusion movement of the Southern delegations, declaring his convictions that Douglas can carry the State of New-York, and favoring his nomination.

The Battle of Bunk en Hill. Boston, Monday, June 18, 1860.
The Banks, Insurance Offices, 2,24 many unbeleast stores, are closed to-day in observance of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.
There will be a fine military display this afternoon.

The Weather at St. John's.
St. John's, N. F., Monday, June 18, 18
Clear. Ther. 47. Wind, S. E. At Cape

Wreck of the Woodcock.

GLOUCESTER, Monday, June 18, 1860.

Arrived bark Atlantic, Shanta, from Cadis May 3

Lat. 44°, lon. 32°, fell in with British bark Woodcock
Capt. Jameson, from Carnarvon, Wales, for Boston, in a sink, og condition. Took off the captain as crew and brought them here.

COM AISSIONERS OF POLICE. At the meeting of this. Bor of yesterday, Capt. James Leonard of the Seven of Joseph Dowling, resigned.